1)   A B2 system requires configuration management that:

    a)   manages changes to the DTLS.
    b)   is addressed to the general user community and not automated.
    c)   uses tools to ascertain that only intended changes have been made to newly generated TCB code.
    d)   a) and c).
    e)   None of the above.

2)   Which types of vendor personnel need training on the vendor's approachto configuration management?

    a)   inexperienced programmers.
    b)   experienced programmers.
    c)   hardware engineers.
    d)   customer service (field) engineers.
    e)   All of the above.
    f)   None of the above.

3)   Configuration management of design documentation and source code is required by the TCSEC starting at class:

    a)   C1.
    b)   C2.
    c)   B1.
    d)   B2.
    e)   B3.

4)   In the TCSEC, configuration management encompasses:

    a)   test suite controls.
    b)   design documentation controls.
    c)   source code controls.
    d)   All of the above.
    e)   None of the above.

5)   Poor configuration management:

    a)   will always be less expensive.
    b)   can provide an entry for penetrators.
    c)   is primarily a security technique.
    d)   is more common in mainframe environments.
    e)   None of the above.

6)   A configuration audit should verify that:

    a)   the architectural design satisfies the requirements.
    b)   the detailed design satisfies the architectural design.
    c)   the code implements the detailed design.
    d)   All of the above.
    e)   None of the above.

7) The ability to accurately reproduce any past TCB configuration isparticularly important in the event that:

     a)   a security vulnerability is developed in the current version.
     b)   there is a development system crash.
     c)   a security vulnerability is discovered in a version of the TCB otherthan the most current one.
     d)   None of the above.

8) Class A1 requires that the configuration management system be operating during the entire life-cycle.

     a)   TRUE.
     b)   FALSE.

9) Configuration accounting provides the capability to trace all changes toa system as it has progressed through development.

     a)   TRUE.
     b)   FALSE.

10) Configuration control involves:

     a)   limiting the enhancements that can be made to a system.
     b)   managing changes to a system.
     c)   analyzing changes after they have been integrated into a system.
     d)   providing quality assurance to the configuration management process.
     e)   All of the above.